

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

701-950

FOODS

The cases reported herewith, commenced prior to June 30, 1940, were instituted in the United States District Courts by the United States attorneys acting upon reports submitted by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and those commenced on and after that date were similarly instituted upon reports submitted by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

PAUL V. McNUTT, *Administrator, Federal Security Agency.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 22, 1941.*

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BEVERAGES AND BEVERAGE MATERIALS¹

LEMON JUICE

701. Adulteration of lemon juice. U. S. v. 16 Cases of Lemon Juice. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1415. Sample No. 70426-D.)

This product was in interstate commerce at the time of examination, and was found to be in whole or in part decomposed and to contain enamel from the lining of the cans at that time.

On January 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas filed a libel against 16 cases of lemon juice at Amarillo, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1937, by Hulburt's Fruit Products, Inc., from Arcadia, Calif., and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance and was otherwise unfit for food. The product was labeled in part: "Hulburt's Brand California Lemon Juice."

¹ See also N. J. Nos. 888, 889, and 891 for tomato juice.

On June 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CEREAL PRODUCTS

FLOUR

Nos. 702 to 705 report the seizure and disposition of flour and corn meal which were in interstate commerce at the time of examination and were found to be insect-infested at that time.

702. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 70 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be denatured. (F. D. C. No. 763. Sample Nos. 68059-D, 68061-D.)

On October 18, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 70 bags of flour at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1939, by Gross Bros. Flour Co. from Port Newark, N. J.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it was insect-infested. The article was labeled in part: "Security Patent Flour Packed For Gross Bros."

On November 24, 1939, the claimant, Gross Bros. Flour Co. Inc., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be denatured and that it should not be sold or disposed of for human consumption.

703. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 54 Bags, 36 Bags, 138 Bags, 111 Bags, and 75 Bags of Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for disposal as livestock feed. (F. D. C. Nos. 557 to 561, incl. Sample Nos. 63074-D, 63076-D, 63077-D, 63078-D, 63080-D.)

On September 6, 1939, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama filed a libel against 414 bags of flour at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about April 5 to on or about July 21, 1939, by Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Minneapolis, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was variously labeled in part: "White Spray [or "Sunburst" or "Producer"] Flour."

On October 9, 1939, Leo J. Drum and C. E. Weisenburgh (Capital Grain & Feed Co.) Montgomery, Ala., having appeared as claimants and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it should not be sold or disposed of for human consumption, but that it might be manufactured into feed for livestock.

704. Adulteration of rye flour. U. S. v. 15 Bags of Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1469. Sample No. 87620-D.)

On February 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida filed a libel against 15 bags of flour at Miami, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 3, 1939, by Russell-Miller Milling Co. from Buffalo, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour Pillsbury Flour Mills Company * * * Minneapolis, Minn."

On May 7, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

CORN MEAL

705. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 25 Cases of White Corn Meal and 61 Cases of Yellow Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1517. Sample Nos. 71357-D, 71358-D.)

On February 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona filed a libel against 25 cases of white corn meal and 61 cases of yellow corn meal at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 13, 1938, by Albers Bros. Milling Co. from Oakland, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Albers White [or "Yellow"] Corn Meal."

On June 8, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.